**Chapter 16 Review Quiz**

1. “Contrabands” were
   1. Smuggled goods confiscated by the Union navy
   2. Spies who worked for the Confederacy
   3. Escaped slaves who entered Union lines
   4. Confederate deserters would joined the Union army
2. Abraham Lincoln’s decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation was based on all of the following factors *except*
   1. A growing demand from his own party for bolder action
   2. A rising sentiment in the army to “take off the kid gloves” when dealing with “traitors”
   3. His own sentiment regarding slavery
   4. Pressure from Democrats and border-state Unionists who supported a war against slavery.
3. By 1862, all of the following courses of action were being considered in the North *except*
   1. Peace negotiations
   2. To keep fighting in the hope that, after a few more Union victories, rebels would lay down their weapons and the Union could be restored
   3. To officially recognize the Confederacy as a separate country
   4. To mobilize all northern resources and to destroy all the resources of the South—including slavery
4. “Copperheads” were
   1. Republicans who challenged Lincoln for the Presidency
   2. Confederate spies
   3. Anti-war Democrats
   4. Fugitive slaves
5. Riots in New York City occurred in response to
   1. Secession
   2. The draft
   3. Food shortages
   4. Democratic Party opposition to the war
6. By the spring of 1863, it was increasingly difficult for the southern economy to produce weapons and dietary staples due to all of the following reasons *except*
   1. Enemy occupation of some of the South’s prime agricultural areas
   2. The escape of slaves to Union lines
   3. The deterioration of southern railroads and priority given to army shipments
   4. Catastrophic rains in the summer of 1862
7. People who enlisted in the army for an initial stipend, deserted after being paid, and enlisted again under another name elsewhere in order to get more money were called
   1. Bounty jumpers
   2. Rogues
   3. Bluecoats
   4. Magnates
8. Both the Union and Confederate armies were made up of
   1. Men from the upper crust of society, which amounted to ten percent of the population
   2. Men from all strata of society in proportion to their percentage of the population
   3. Men from the lower and middle classes, which represented forty-five percent of the population
   4. Slaves and former slaves, which represented thirty percent of the population
9. The Homestead Act, passed in 1862, granted a farmer
   1. 20 acres for every two children
   2. 160 acres of land after he had made improvements and lived on it for five years
   3. 50 acres per dozen head of cattle
   4. 100 acres of land after he had lived on it for one year
10. The Pacific Railroad Act
    1. Granted money to railroad companies to build a transcontinental railroad from Charleston to San Francisco
    2. Granted land to railroad companies to build a transcontinental railroad from Omaha to San Francisco
    3. Granted land and loans to railroad companies to build a transcontinental railroad from Omaha to Sacramento
    4. Granted land, loans, and materials to railroad companies to build a transcontinental railroad from Houston to Seattle
11. The war accelerated the entry of women into all of the following occupations *except*
    1. Teaching
    2. Bookkeeping
    3. Factory work
    4. Medicine
12. “Pickett’s Charge” was part of the
    1. Gettysburg campaign
    2. Vicksburg campaign
    3. Sharpsburg campaign
    4. Atlanta campaign
13. The Gettysburg campaign ended in
    1. Defeat for the Union
    2. Defeat for the Confederacy
    3. Lee’s surrender to Grant
    4. Democratic election victories in the North
14. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution
    1. Abolished slavery
    2. Protects fee speech
    3. Forbids unreasonable search and seizure
    4. Deals with naturalization
15. Blacks were recruited to fight for the Union because of
    1. Pressure from abolitionists
    2. Demands from black regiments
    3. The need to deprive the South of its labor force
    4. All of the above
16. By 1864, prisons on both sides became death camps due to all of the following *except*
    1. Exposure of northern prisoners to the heat of a Deep South summer and southern prisoners to the cold of a northern winter
    2. Inadequate medical facilities and rations
    3. Overcrowding, poor nutrition, and contaminated water
    4. The use of gas chambers
17. Abraham Lincoln suspended the prisoner exchange program with the Confederacy when
    1. Robert E. Lee invaded the North
    2. The Confederacy refused to exchange black prisoners
    3. He learned of the conditions at Andersonville
    4. The Confederacy began executing Union prisoners
18. On April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was fatally shot at Ford’s Theater by
    1. John Wilkes Booth
    2. Edwin Booth
    3. Benedict Arnold
    4. An unknown assassin
19. Peace Democrat Clement L. Vallandigham was from
    1. Indiana
    2. Ohio
    3. New York
    4. Pennsylvania
20. The Union assault on Atlanta was led by
    1. William T. Sherman
    2. Ulysses S. Grant
    3. Philip Sheridan
    4. Benjamin Butler